

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
**STRUCTURAL RACISM PRESENT
IN THE U.S. FOOD SYSTEM**
THIRD EDITION



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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to provide current research and outreach on structural racism in the U.S. food system for the food system practitioner, researcher, and educator.

The following is an annotated bibliography on selected resources and publications focused on structural racism in the U.S. food system. Structural racism in the U.S. has been defined as the “normalization and legitimization of an array of dynamics – historical, cultural, institutional and interpersonal – that routinely advantage whites while producing cumulative and chronic outcomes for people of color”¹.

Our intention was to look at literature that broadly covered structural racism across the entire food supply chain as well as to examine specific sectors of the chain. We also identified literature that links the social construction of whiteness² and its intentional or consequential impact on structural racism within the United States’ local food movement. We intentionally focused on recent peer-reviewed and grey literature materials that are more national in scope; we also concentrated on materials that included significant references. Blog posts and news or media articles are not included in this bibliography; however, these writings contribute to the discussion on structural racism in the food system and should be part of a more comprehensive education program on this topic.

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to provide current research and outreach on structural racism in the U.S. food system for the food system practitioner, researcher, and educator. Our intention is to update this resource on a recurring basis and use it as a companion resource for training or education sessions on structural racism in the food system. In this third edition, we have made an effort to include the digital object identifier (doi) of as many of the publications as possible. The doi is useful to track electronic documents.

¹ Lawrence, K., & Keleher, T. (2004). Structural racism. Prepared for the 2004 Race and Public Policy Conference. Retrieved from <http://www.intergroupresources.com/rc/Definitions%20of%20Racism.pdf>

² Guess, T. J. (2006). The social construction of whiteness: Racism by intent, racism by consequence. *Critical Sociology*, 32(4), 649–673.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adamson, J. (2011). Medicine food: Critical environmental justice studies, native North American literature, and the movement for food sovereignty. *Environmental Justice*, 4(4), 213-219. doi: [10.1089/env.2010.0035](https://doi.org/10.1089/env.2010.0035)

This paper examines Native American food sovereignty through the lens of 1990s Native North American literature. The author uses two creative writings to illustrate why Native Americans advocate for a rights and culturally based approach to food. Several federal U.S. documents that acknowledge a right to food are outlined here, bringing attention to the forces threatening indigenous food systems.

Alkon, A. H. (2012). *Black, white, and green: Farmers markets, race, and the green economy*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press. doi: [10.1080/2325548X.2013.827043](https://doi.org/10.1080/2325548X.2013.827043)

Highlights the dimensions of class and race within farmers markets and the “green” economy.

Alkon, A. H., & Agyeman, J. (2011). *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Explores the interplay between race and class and the food system; the book’s 15 chapters outline these distinctions along the supply chain from production to consumption.

Alkon, A. H., & McCullen, C. G. (2011). Whiteness and farmers markets: Performances, perpetuations... contestations? *Antipode*, 43(4), 937–959. doi: [10.1111/j.1467-8330.2010.00818.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2010.00818.x)

Identifies and examines two case studies of prevalent pervading white privilege in California. Additionally suggests how farmers’ markets can act as catalysts for anti-racism in the future of food movements.

Alkon, A., & Norgaard, K. (2009). Breaking the food chains: An investigation of food justice activism. *Sociological Inquiry*, 79(3), 289–305. doi: [10.1111/j.1475-682X.2009.00291.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1475-682X.2009.00291.x)

Develops the concept of food justice and bridges this to activism on sustainable agriculture, food insecurity, and environmental justice.

Ammons, S. (2014). *Shining a light in dark places: Raising up the work of Southern women of color in the food system*. Retrieved from <http://www.centerforsocialinclusion.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Shining-a-Light-in-Dark-Places-A-Policy-Brief.pdf>

Describes, through interviews, the realities of current and past food system experiences from the perspective of Southern women of color.

Anguelovski, I. (2014) Alternative food provision conflicts in cities: Contesting food privilege, injustice, and whiteness in Jamaica Plain, Boston. *Geoforum*, 58, 184-194. doi:[10.1016/j.geoforum.2014.10.014](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2014.10.014)

Examines how Latino residents experience, think about, and address new exclusionary practices in the space of alternative food activism in Boston.

Baker, E. A., Schootman, M., Barnidge, E., & Kelly, C. (2006). The role of race and poverty in access to foods that enable individuals to adhere to dietary guidelines. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 3(3), A76.

This study addresses the question of whether all communities have equal access to foods in order to make healthy dietary choices.

Barker, C., Francois, A., Goodman, R., & Hussain, E. (2012). Unshared bounty: How structural racism contributes to the creation and persistence of food deserts. Retrieved from <http://www.racialjusticeproject.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/30/2012/06/NYLS-Food-Deserts-Report.pdf>

An analysis of the dimensions of structural racism and how it helps create and sustain areas of low food/income access.

Bauer, M., & Ramirez, M. (2010). *Injustice on our plates: Immigrant women in the U.S. food industry*. Retrieved from http://www.splcenter.org/sites/default/files/downloads/publication/Injustice_on_Our_Plates.pdf

A report focused on Latina women and their contribution to the U.S. food supply chain.

Bauer, M., & Stewart, M. (2013). *Close to slavery: Guestworker programs in the United States*. Retrieved from <http://www.splcenter.org/sites/default/files/downloads/publication/SPLC-Close-to-Slavery-2013.pdf>

A report delving into the intricacies of the H-2 program, a federal program that allows foreign workers rightful employment under various farm-related jobs.

Billings, D., & Cabbil, L. (2011). Food justice: What's race got to do with it? *Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Contexts*, 5(1), 103–112. doi: [10.2979/racethmulglocon.5.1.103](https://doi.org/10.2979/racethmulglocon.5.1.103)

Discusses the various ways that race shapes people's lives, including racialized outcomes of food production, processing, and consumption.

Bowens, N. (2015). *The color of food: Stories of race, resilience and farming*. Gabriola Island, Canada: New Society Publishers.

A set of stories that focus on the challenges faced and resilience of U.S. Black, Latino, Native, and Asian farmers.

Brewster, Z., & Lynn, M. (2010). Race relations in the hospitality industry: Key issues for theory building and testing. Retrieved from http://www.sagepub.com/upm-data/58498_CQ_Research_Curation_race_relations.pdf

A curation of five articles documenting evidence of racism in U.S. restaurant industry.

Carpenter, S. (2011). The USDA discrimination cases: Pigford, In re black farmers, Keepseagle, Garcia, and Love. *Drake Journal of Agricultural Law*, 17(1), 1-35.

An article outlining discrimination by the USDA and reviewing five major U.S. agricultural discrimination court cases; two involving African American farmers, and one each involving Native American farmers, Hispanic farmers, and female farmers.

Carrasquillo, N. (2011). Race and ethnicity from the point of view of farm workers in the food system. *Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Contexts*, 5(1), 121–131. doi: [10.2979/racethmulglocon.5.1.121](https://doi.org/10.2979/racethmulglocon.5.1.121)

Provides an analysis of U.S. agriculture and Latino farm workers and the obstacles the workers confront within the food system. The author draws from his experiences working with CATA (El Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas, or the Farmworkers Support Committee).

Center for Social Inclusion. (2013). *Immediate policy opportunities for an equitable and sustainable food system*. Retrieved from <http://www.centerforsocialinclusion.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Food-Equity-Policy-Opportunity-Documents-2013.pdf>

Provides a set of policy recommendations for President Obama's administration that will build equity and sustainability for all in the U.S. food system.

Etmanski, C. (2012). A critical race and class analysis of learning in the organic farming movement. *Australian Journal of Adult Learning*, 52(3), 484–506.

Provides a useful literature review on antiracist food scholarship and analyzes the benefits of linking organic farming work to indigenous food sovereignty.

Feder, J., & Cowan, T. (2013). *Garcia v. Vilsack: A policy and legal analysis of a USDA discrimination case*. Congressional Research Service. Retrieved from <http://nationalaglawcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/assets/crs/R40988.pdf>

An overview of the *Garcia v. Vilsack* case, in which Hispanic farm workers filed a lawsuit against the USDA for credit transaction and disaster benefit discrimination. The overview discusses the exhaustive measures the farm workers took to argue their case. It also draws upon and reviews three other cases, one each involving African American farmers, Native American farmers, and female farmers.

Flora, J.L., Emery, M., Thompson, D., Prado-Meza, C.M., & Flora, C.B. (2011). New Immigrants in local food systems: Two Iowa cases. *Int. Journal. Of Sociology Of Agr & Food*, 19(1), 119-134.

These case studies focus on the process of working with recent Latino immigrants in farmer trainings. The outside organizers inadvertently strengthened a culture of whiteness, as they did not share the same goals as the Latino immigrant participants.

Foley, K., Goodman, T., & McElroy, B. (2012). *Bridging the gaps: Funding and social equity across the food system supply chain*. Retrieved from <http://rsfsocialfinance.org/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/08/Rockefeller-Paper.pdf>

A report using an equity lens to examine the funding behind projects and programs related to food.

Food Chain Workers Alliance. (2012). *The hands that feed us: Challenges and opportunities for workers along the food chain*. Retrieved from <http://foodchainworkers.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Hands-That-Feed-Us-Report.pdf>

This report takes a look behind occupations in the U.S. food industry: farm workers (production), slaughterhouse and other processing facilities workers (processing), warehouse workers (distribution), grocery store workers (retail), and restaurant and food service workers (service).

Freeman, A. (2013). The unbearable whiteness of milk: Food oppression and the USDA. *UC Irvine Law Review*, 3(4), 1251–1279.

Explores the concept of food oppression through the USDA's role in the milk industry.

Garzo Montalvo, M.F. (2015). To the American food justice movements: A critique that is also an offering. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 125-129. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.017](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.017)

The article provides an inside perspective on how certain cultural practices within American food justice movements perpetuate oppression in the very organization that are fighting to end such oppression. It suggest a shift in focus to include more activist involvement in cultural work.

Giancattarino, A., & Noor, S. (2014). Building the case for racial equity in the food system. Retrieved from <http://www.centerforsocialinclusion.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Building-the-Case-for-Racial-Equity-in-the-Food-System.pdf>

Presents the multi-institutional racial inequalities in the food system and looks at access, production, distribution and labor and affordability issues in the food system.

Gilbert, J., Sharp, G., & Felin, M. S. (2002). The loss and persistence of black-owned farms and farmland: A review of the research literature and its implications. *Southern Rural Sociology*, 18(2), 1–30.

A review of 115 sources since 1971 outlining research on black farms and land loss.

Gottlieb, R., & Joshi, A. (2010). *Food justice*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Opens up the dialogue behind food justice, taking a closer look at the history and current attempts to change the system.

Green, J. J., Green, E. M., & Kleiner, A. M. (2011). From the past to the present: Agricultural development and black farmers in the American South. In A. H. Alkon & J. Agyeman (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability* (pp. 47–64). Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.

Examines the condition of black farmers in the Southern U.S. states, focusing on their challenges and successes in the face of structural inequalities as well as grassroots organizations aimed at the sustainable livelihood of black farmers.

Guthman, J. (2008). Bringing good food to others: Investigating the subjects of alternative food practice. *Cultural Geographies*, 15(4), 431–447. doi: [10.1177/1474474008094315](https://doi.org/10.1177/1474474008094315)

Argues how projects aiming at bringing “good food” to others often reflect the “white desires” of the creators of the projects rather than the communities served.

Guthman, J. (2008). "If they only knew": Color blindness and universalism in California alternative food institutions. *The Professional Geographer*, 60(3), 387–397. doi: [10.1080/00330120802013679](https://doi.org/10.1080/00330120802013679)

This study surveyed managers of farmers markets and community-supported agricultural enterprises and found a general discomfort and an "if they only knew" approach to the lack of involvement of minorities within the local food movement.

Guthman, J. (2011) "If they only knew": The unbearable whiteness of alternative food. In A. H. Alkon & J. Agyeman (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: Race, class, and sustainability* (pp. 263–282). Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press.

This paper critiques the current state of the alternative food movement, focusing on the cultural politics of alternative food, analyzing the coding of the alternative food movement that has led to racial inequities. The paper also calls for more inclusivity than found in the current attempts to transform the food system.

Hall, B. (2015). Organizing the new food labor movement: From neoliberal alternatives to worker-based justice. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4,) 91-94. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.012](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.012)

The article identifies and addresses the faults found within alternative food movements as well as social injustice in the labor sector of large food corporations.

Harris, A. G., Henderson, G. R., & Williams, J. D. (2005). Courting customers: Assessing consumer racial profiling and other marketplace discrimination. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 24(1), 163–171. doi: [10.1509/jppm.24.1.163.63893](https://doi.org/10.1509/jppm.24.1.163.63893)

Examines federal court cases that address marketplace racial discrimination and accompanying legal issues and relevant legislation.

Harrison, J.L., & Lloyd, S.E. (2012). Illegality at work: Deportability and the productive new era of immigration enforcement. *Antipode*. 44(2), 365–385. doi: [10.1111/j.1467-8330.2010.00841.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2010.00841.x)

This paper looks at the situation of Latino dairy farm workers in Wisconsin to describe how recent escalations in immigration enforcement and changes in migration practices affect the ability of the state to continue to serve two of its key "productive" functions within agriculture.

Harrison, J.L., & Lloyd, S.E. (2013). New jobs, new workers, and new inequalities: Explaining employers' roles in occupational segregation by nativity and race. *Social Problems*, 60(3), 281-301. doi: [10.1525/sp.2013.60.3.281](https://doi.org/10.1525/sp.2013.60.3.281)

The article examines employers' roles in and incentives for segregating labor relations along lines of nativity and race on Wisconsin dairy farms.

Haynes-Maslow, L., & Salvador, R. (2015). The food system should unite us, not divide us. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 105-108. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.019](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.019)

Examines ethnic segregation in the America's food system traced back to its roots as an output - maximizing system, calling for a systematic approach to policy making to better incorporate research and communities.

Henderson, E., & Spula, J. B. (2011). Building the movement: Labor in the Northeast food system. Retrieved from <http://nesawg.org/sites/default/files/WorkersintheNEFoodSystemOct2011.pdf>

A look into the role food system workers, farmers, and farm workers play in the United States' Northeastern food system.

Herman, L., Goldberger, A. O., & Albright, R. (2012). Social and economic equity in U.S. food and agriculture systems. Rockefeller Foundation.

A report outlining the interplay between good food, good jobs, and race throughout the entire value chain, including production, processing, distribution, retail, and waste.

Hinson, W. R., & Robinson, E. (2008). "We didn't get nothing": The plight of black farmers. *Journal of African American Studies*, 12(3), 283-302. doi: [10.1007/s12111-008-9046-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12111-008-9046-5)

Recounts the progression from slavery to land ownership for black Americans, showing how along the way, systemic variables undermined the black Americans' land/farm ownership rights.

Hjalmarson, E., Bunn, R., Cohen, A., Terbasket, E., & Gahman, L. (2015). Race, food, and borders: Situating migrant struggle in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 77-82. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.007](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.007)

This is a commentary on marginalization of migrant workers in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia agriculture industry. It covers the history of racism in this particular agricultural industry, and problems faced by migrant workers today in the industry. The paper recommends possible ways to ease the challenges faced by migrant workers in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.

Holt-Giménez, E. (2015). Racism and capitalism: Dual challenges for the food movement. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(2), 23–25. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.052.014](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.052.014)

This commentary highlights the present connection between the greater capitalist structure and the food system and how this connection has encouraged the racial and social class discrimination present in the food system today. The paper identifies a greater understanding/shifting of the capitalist structure as a whole to be a key factor in realizing the change needed in the food system that will move toward a more equitable and inclusive food/social system.

Holt-Giménez, E., & Wang, Y. (2011). Reform or transformation? The pivotal role of food justice in the U.S. food movement. *Race/Ethnicity: Multidisciplinary Global Contexts*, 5(1), 83–102. doi: [10.2979/racethmulglocon.5.1.83](https://doi.org/10.2979/racethmulglocon.5.1.83)

Summarizes the concept of food justice and explains its role in influencing food systems change.

Jernigan, V., Salvatore, A., Styne, D., & Winkleby, M. (2011). Addressing food insecurity in a Native American reservation using community-based participatory research. *Health Education Research*, 27(4), 645-655. doi: [10.1093/her/cyr089](https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyr089)

This is a study conducted as a collaborative effort with a Native American community in northern California to assess barriers to healthy and culturally appropriate food access. Using a framework called the Tool for Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE), the community in the study determined racial injustice as a major barrier and worked to propose policy changes to improve food access.

Kelly, M., Lang, H., Bhandal, G., & Electris, C. (2012). *Worker equity in food and agriculture: Practices at the 100 largest and most influential U.S. companies*. Retrieved from http://www.sustainalytics.com/sites/default/files/workerequity_october2012.pdf

This report specifically looks at the concept of worker equity within the food and agriculture industry. It uses the top 100 U.S. companies in food and agriculture as a way to analyze worker oversight and disclosure, equity policies and practices, compensation, health and safety, supply chain worker treatment, and access to healthy, affordable, and sustainable food.

Kepkiewicz, L., Chrobok, M., Whetung, M., Cahuas, M., Gill, J., Walker, S., & Wakefield, S. (2015). Beyond inclusion: Toward an anti-colonial food justice praxis. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 99-104. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.014](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.014)

Identifying and using an analysis of power and oppression structures, this commentary focuses on why studies of inclusion in food systems perpetuate both privilege and disadvantage.

Liu, Y. Y. (2012). Good food and good jobs for all: Challenges and opportunities to advance racial and economic equity in the food system. Race Forward: The Center for Racial Justice Innovation. doi: [10.2139/ssrn.2594421](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2594421)

This report summarizes “good food” and “good jobs,” two movements that function parallel to one another, although the lack of both good food and good jobs negatively impacts communities of color. The report suggests that food and labor groups actually have fundamental shared interests and should work together.

Lo, J. (2014). Racism, gender discrimination, and food chain workers in the United States. In W. D. Schanbacher (Ed.), *The global food system: Issues and solutions* (pp. 59–82). Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO.

Uses data and personal worker accounts to highlight and illustrate racial and gender bias in five sections of the U.S. food system: farming, food processing, food distribution, food retail, and restaurants.

Loewen, S.C. 2013. White food, Black spaces: Food, privilege, and gentrification in Crown Heights, Brooklyn. *Senior Capstone Projects*. Paper 243. Retrieved from: http://digitalwindow.vassar.edu/senior_capstone/243/

Examines how access and acceptance to good quality food is shaped and changed through the process of gentrification.

Mares, T. M., & Alkon, A. (2011). Mapping the food movement: Addressing inequality and neoliberalism. *Environment and Society: Advances in Research*, 2(1), 68–86. doi: [10.3167/ares.2011.020105](https://doi.org/10.3167/ares.2011.020105)

Brings together academic literature centered on food and addresses racial and class inequalities as well as the concept of neoliberalism in the food system.

McCullen, C. G. (2009). Why are all the white kids sitting together in the farmers market? Whiteness in the Davis Farmers Market and alternative agrifood movement (Master's thesis). Retrieved from http://books.google.com/books/about/Why_are_All_the_White_Kids_Sitting_Toget.html?id=fJlw2qInflEC

Addresses the whiteness that is socio-spatially created in farmers markets in Central Valley, California.

Meals, K. (2012). Nurturing the seeds of food justice: Unearthing the impact of institutionalized racism on access to healthy food in urban African-American communities. *The Scholar*, 15(1), 97–138. Retrieved from <http://lawspace.stmarytx.edu/items/show/1774>

Examines inequalities in the food system and particularly notes the impacts they bring to urban African-American communities.

Meek, D., & Tarlau, R. (2015). Critical food systems education and the question of race. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 131-135. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.021](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.021)

Confronts the issue of defining good food and the discrepancies associated with that definition. Examines racial assumptions in food systems education, providing an alternative educational framework as a proposed solution.

Mercier, S. (2014). Employing agriculture: How the Midwest farm and food sector relies on immigrant labor. The Chicago Council on Global Affairs. Retrieved from http://www.thechicagocouncil.org/sites/default/files/Midwest_Ag_final.pdf

Demonstrates the important role agriculture plays in the Midwestern economy and argues that the United States' current immigration policies fail to serve the needs of the agriculture sector, including year-round immigrant labor in crop and livestock production as well as agricultural processing, handling, and manufacturing.

Minkoff-Zern, L., Peluso, N., Sowerwine, J., & Getz, C. (2011). Race and regulation: Asian immigrants in California agriculture. In Alkon, A.H., & Agyeman, J. (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: race, class, and sustainability*, (65-85). Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

This book chapter is an exploration of unjust treatment of Asian immigrants in agriculture over the span of more than a century, starting with the working-class Chinese in the late 1800s, expanding on Japanese farmers in the early 1900s, and ending with the struggles of the Hmong people from 1975 to 2009. The section on the Hmong workers focuses on the burdensome implementation of worker's compensation laws.

Moore, K., & Swisher, M. E. (2015). The food movement: Growing white privilege, diversity, or empowerment? *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 115-119. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.013](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.013)

This paper examines the need for more diversity in food systems work, citing specifically the limited definition of "good food" in food systems work. A solution is provided in the suggested implementation of a diversity/empowerment model.

Norgaard, K.M., Reed, R., & Van Horn, C. (2011). A continuing legacy: Institutional racism, hunger, and nutritional justice on the Klamath. In Alkon, A.H., & Agyeman, J. (Eds.), *Cultivating food justice: race, class, and sustainability*, (23-46). Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

A study of the Karuk Tribe of California and the hardships of their food environment. Specifically, the study examines how the Karuk people have been impacted by institutional racism, racial formation, racial projects, environmental injustice, food insecurity, genocide, relocation, and forced assimilation.

Paz Ramirez, A. G. (2013). Embodying and resisting labour apartheid: Racism and Mexican farm workers in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program (Master's thesis). University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Examines the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program as it functions as a coercive migrant worker regime in Canada today, highlighting participating workers' opinions on this program, and showing how colonialism is manifested in Canada's conventional agriculture industry.

Peña, O. A. (2015). Diversity education at land-grant universities from the perspective of a female student of color. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 121-124. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.020](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.020)

Examines gender and racial barriers linked to diversity requirements of land-grant institutions in the United States.

Pirog, R., Koch, K., & Guel, A. (2015). Race, ethnicity, and the promise of "Good Food" for Michigan: A three-voice commentary. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 83-86. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.011](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.011)

This commentary offers three perspectives from a land grant university (campus staff, field Extension, and graduate student) outlining structural racism in the local food movement, identifying the potential promise of the Michigan Good Food Charter to address racial equity issues in the food system, and suggesting tools that land grant university researchers and educators can use to begin to understand structural racism.

Pirog, R., Miller, C., Way, L., Hazekamp, C., & Kim, E. (2014). The local food movement: Setting the stage for good food. MSU Center for Regional Food Systems. Retrieved from <http://foodsystems.msu.edu/resources/local-food-movement-setting-the-stage>

Contains a timeline that re-examines the evolution of the local food movement in the U.S. in the context of the four elements of good food: healthy, fair, affordable, and "green."

Ramírez, M. M. (2015). The elusive inclusive: Black food geographies and racialized food spaces. *Antipode*, 47(3), 748–769. doi: [10.1111/anti.12131](https://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12131)

This article analyzes two case studies of community food organizations in Seattle, Washington to identify the ways in which inclusion initiatives fail to address the resilience of power asymmetries supporting inclusion disparities in the food system. It includes a review of geography literature, and highlights ways for food activists to revamp their efforts to truly encourage racial inclusion in the food system.

Restaurant Opportunities Centers United. (2013). Realizing the dream: How the minimum wage impacts racial equity in the restaurant industry and in America. New York. Retrieved from http://rocunited.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/report_realizing-the-dream.pdf

This report identifies the ways in which low wages in the food service industry disproportionately affect people of color and women. Highlights the role of the National Restaurant Association and Darden (the latter is the world's largest full-service restaurant corporation) and how an increase in the minimum wage and tipped sub-minimum wage would help to increase race and gender equity in the food service industry.

Sbicca, J. (2015). Solidarity and sweat equity: For reciprocal food justice research. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 63-67. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.004](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.004)

This commentary provides a personal account of research on food systems that stresses the importance of solidarity and sweat equity in the fight for food justice. Reviews the importance of cooperation of researchers and communities to answer questions of social equity and structural inequalities that are ever changing.

Slocum, R. (2006). Anti-racist practice and the work of community food organizations. *Antipode*, 38(2), 327–349. doi: [10.1111/j.1467-8330.2006.00582.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2006.00582.x)

Speaks about the unacknowledged white privilege behind community food organizations where whiteness needs to be critically analyzed, particularly when working on projects that impact communities of color.

Slocum, R. (2007). Whiteness, space and alternative food practice. *Geoforum*, 38(3), 520–533. doi: [10.1016/j.geoforum.2006.10.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2006.10.006)

The author uses feminist and materialist theories to look behind progressive or liberal whiteness around the United States' local and organic food movement and implications for communities of color.

Sundance Institute. (2015, February 2). *Man in the maze* [Video file]. Retrieved from <https://vimeo.com/116890818>

This short film looks at the food system present in Arizona and other U.S. borderlands. Here, a diverse group of people come together and mitigate challenges the food system presents via food banks and community and home gardening.

Sweeney, G., Rogers, C., Hoy, C., Clark, J. K., Usher, K., Holley, K., & Spees, C. (2015). Alternative agrifood projects in communities of color: A civic engagement perspective. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*. 5(4) 69-75. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.005](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.005)

A commentary that examines place-based interventions as a means to attain equity in the food system, calling first for an equitable and inclusive environment, and secondly an historical understanding for which to base this transformation.

Tano, M. (1998). Superfund in Indian country: The role of the federal-Indian trust relationship in prioritizing cleanup. *The First Annual Civilian Federal Agency Environmental Symposium*. Presentation conducted in Denver, CO – March 10, 1998.

This paper describes the discriminatory actions of the EPA in choosing not to prioritize cleanup of hazardous waste sites on Native American lands, thereby affecting the local food supply of the impacted tribes. The paper reviews the history of the federal-Indian trust relationship and describes the responsibilities of the government in protecting native people and their lands.

Tiarachristie, G.C. (2013) Race, class, and food justice in South Allison Hill, Pa. *Dickinson College Honors Theses*. Retrieved from http://scholar.dickinson.edu/student_honors/53/

This study uses qualitative analysis to explore the race-class tensions around food and gardening in a low-income urban neighborhood in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Usher, K. M. (2015). Valuing all knowledges through an expanded definition of access. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 109-114. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.018](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.018)

This commentary calls for a combined objective and perceived view of food access to gain a more complete and accurate result from policies. The term “access” is broken into five categories to achieve this goal: acceptability, accessibility, accommodation, affordability, and availability.

Valenzuela, I. (2015). Lost in translation: Delivering culturally and linguistically appropriate interventions to Hispanic populations. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 5(4), 87-89. doi: [10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.010](https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2015.054.010)

Highlights the need for more culturally sensitive interventions in the Hispanic community about food to eliminate food access barriers related to linguistic and cultural disconnects.

